

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Virginia Affairs and Issues Abridged.

LYNCHINGS AND THE STATE

Severely Condemned and Heroic Remedies Proposed.

WALTON ELECTION LAW DEFENDED.

Secures Order at the Polls and a Free Expression of the Will of the People.

THINKS ONE CONSTABLE SUFFICIENT

Lawlessness in Alexandria County Condemned in Unmeasured Terms.

HOW HE WOULD BREAK UP GAMBLING

Recommends That the County Judges be Given Extraordinary Powers.

INCREASE OF CRIME AMONG NEGROES

He Says Statistics Show That the Education of the Negro Has Failed to Bring About a Decrease in Crime. A Law Proposed Aimed at Price-Fighting. He Asks for Generous Appropriations for Pensioning Confederate Soldiers. He Declares That It is the Duty of the State to Protect All Property, and Defends His Course in Using the Military, by Which He Saved Bloodshed. Opposed to a Constitutional Convention. Protection of our waters and the Oyster Industry. Public Debt. Lee Monument. The Public Debt.

Following is the full text of Governor O'Ferrall's message, submitted to the Legislature yesterday.

Commonwealth of Virginia, Governor's Office, Richmond, Va., December 4, 1895.

To the General Assembly: In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution of Virginia, you have assembled to enact such laws as may, in your wisdom, be necessary to promote the welfare and advance the prosperity of the people, whose sovereign will has made you their representatives.

I congratulate you upon the recovery, in great measure, of the Commonwealth from the long financial depression under which she has been suffering, the resumption of work in many of her industries so long closed, and the prospect of a general revival of business and trade.

I congratulate you upon the general good health with which our borders have been blessed, and our freedom from pestilence, epidemics, and contagious diseases which have afflicted other sections of our land.

You have before you ninety days for work, every available hour of which will be required for the faithful and intelligent discharge of your important duties.

My own long experience is that it is the rule with legislative bodies to delay, and only to enter earnestly upon their labors when compelled by the necessities of the situation. These last days of a session that ill-matured legislation occurs. I respectfully suggest, in the interest of the Commonwealth and people, that your honorable bodies depart from the usual custom of the Legislature, and enter promptly upon the consideration of matters which may demand your attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. It is likely that the question of a convention to frame a new Constitution will be brought before the Legislature, and to the sentiment which prevails, to some extent at least, in its favor, it is my opinion that a convention would be impolitic, and involve an unnecessary expenditure of money.

So far as I am informed, the reasons advanced for a convention are, that the expenses of the State government could thereby be lessened by returning to the old system of county courts, reducing the number of circuit judges and superintendents of public free schools, abolishing the office of county treasurer, and imposing the duties now performed by him upon the sheriffs of the counties.

Let us consider them in their order: First. A return to the old system of justices' courts.

In this there could be no economy, for to aggregate pay of the justices who constituted the county courts prior to the present Constitution was fully as much, I think, as the aggregate salaries of the justices of the peace, and the judges of the county courts. Under the old system the county courts had no jurisdiction in felony cases except against free negroes, where the penalty was not death; and I do not think it is seriously proposed to confer such jurisdiction now, for if it was not considered wise when the justices were men of superior intelligence, it could not be at present. Under our enlarged jury system and citizenry, it is a well-known fact that in certain sections of the State the justices in many instances are inferior in character as well as intelligence. Then, if felony cases are not to be tried in the county, but in the circuit courts, speedy trials could not be had, and injustice would be done to the innocent and too tardy justice meted out to the guilty.

Second. Reduction of the number of circuit judges.

In my opinion nearly every judicial circuit in the State is as large as a proper regard for the administration of justice will admit. Though the population of the State is increasing, and the territory is greatly increased and business has grown immensely, we have about the same number of circuit judges as in the same territory in 1860, and the uniform salaries paid to them are not less than in the territory of Virginia. This would result in a more speedy determination of such cases and a large decrease of criminal expenses.

Reduction of the number of superintendents of schools.

The salaries of county court judges, like the salaries of county court judges, are graded according to the population of their respective counties, and in the time of the late and large counties the time of the

superintendents is wholly occupied, if they do their duty; in the small counties they are not continuously engaged, but if additional labor is imposed, additional compensation should follow. The salaries, as low as they can be to secure well-qualified and efficient officers, and the people demand the best system attainable, and will not tolerate any change which may tend to impair or weaken the system or place it in the hands of incompetent or inefficient superintendents.

Fourth. Abolishment of the offices of county and city treasurers. The offices of county and city treasurers are abolished, and the duty of collecting the revenues imposed upon the sheriffs, there will simply be a change of persons without any saving, unless the commissions are reduced. Should this be done? I think not. The responsibilities are great, and the business qualifications are required, and if the commissions are inadequate it will be difficult to induce proper persons to accept the positions, and the Commonwealth may suffer in the collection of her revenues. Besides, the sheriffs are in serving civil process, enforcing executions, arresting offenders, attending the sessions of the courts, and performing the duties which belong to the office of sheriff. Again, with the taxes to collect and exactions to enforce, the sheriffs would hold a power which might prove to be dangerous.

Fifth. Criminal expenses. The criminal expenses of the State are too heavy must be admitted; that they should be carefully considered and the pruning knife applied whenever it can be done with due regard to the enforcement of the law, the preservation of order and the demands of justice cannot be questioned. But this, as well as the proposed changes before mentioned, can be accomplished, if desired, either by legislative enactment, or by a people by amendment to the Constitution—either a safer and much less expensive mode than a constitutional convention.

STATE VALUATIONS. A general reassessment of the lands of the Commonwealth being required this year, it is necessary to consider the value of the lands, and the value of the improvements thereon. A considerable reduction in value, and a consequent falling off in the revenues. This apprehension gave me deep concern, for with a decrease in the revenues to the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth would be seriously embarrassed in meeting its obligations and the expenses of our State government. I am, however, pleased to learn that the reassessment shows that there has been an increase in the real estate values of the Commonwealth, and that the value of the improvements thereon has increased. This is a most gratifying result, and it shows that the people of the Commonwealth are prospering, and that the value of the land is increasing.

Our treasury has been able to meet promptly every demand made upon it, and there is no reason to fear that loss will be sustained by the defalcation of any who have been entrusted with the property of the State. The money is safe, and at any period in her history has the finances of Virginia been in better condition, and the present fiscal year promises as well as any in our history.

PUBLIC DEBT. Little need be said in reference to the public debt. It has been settled upon a basis honorable to the State and satisfactory to the creditors, and I can conceive of no condition of affairs that can arise to renew any contention over this question.

Under the provisions of an act approved January 21, 1894, holders of a portion of the unfunded debt, who were barred from the provisions of the act approved January 21, 1894, were permitted to accept the terms of the last named act, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were authorized and empowered to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, and to sell the same at such price as they may deem proper, and to use the proceeds of the sale of the same for the redemption of the bonds of the Commonwealth.

First. Because no appropriation had ever been made to pay the bonds, and the Sinking Fund was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, and to sell the same at such price as they may deem proper, and to use the proceeds of the sale of the same for the redemption of the bonds of the Commonwealth.

Second. Because the bonds were issued before the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, but no credit was allowed for West Virginia's "equitable proportion" of said bonds.

Third. Because the Government of the United States is indebted to the Commonwealth of Virginia for advances made and money loaned during the war of 1861, amounting, on the 1st day of January, 1895, to \$1,000,000.

It is a matter of record that for forty-five years Virginia has been demanding payment of these advances and loans, and that the Government of the United States has refused to pay the same. The Government of the United States has refused to pay the same, and the Commonwealth of Virginia has been demanding payment of the same. The Government of the United States has refused to pay the same, and the Commonwealth of Virginia has been demanding payment of the same.

I would recommend that your honorable bodies should create a committee to investigate the matter of the advances and loans made by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Government of the United States, and to report to the next session of the Legislature.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1894, entitled "A Joint resolution to provide for adjusting with the State of West Virginia," and a commission was created, and the commission was directed to investigate the matter of the advances and loans made by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the Government of the United States, and to report to the next session of the Legislature.

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the average criminal percentage of the colored population of the northern and western States. According to the statistics of the United States, the colored population of the northern and western States is about 15 per cent, and the colored population of the southern and eastern States is about 35 per cent. This shows that the colored population of the southern and eastern States is much larger than that of the northern and western States.

The colored population of the southern and eastern States is much larger than that of the northern and western States. This is due to the fact that the colored population of the southern and eastern States has been increasing for many years, while the colored population of the northern and western States has been decreasing.

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every effort and give you my hearty support. THE LEE MONUMENT. It is only necessary for me to direct your attention to the neglected condition of the Lee monument in the city of Richmond, to invite an ample appropriation to improve the spot upon which it stands, and to erect a new monument to the memory of the great leader. The monument is in a state of decay, and it is necessary to erect a new monument to the memory of the great leader.

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ters until they were driven out by the police. The schooner "Chesapeake," under orders from me, on the night of February 13th, in the pursuit of the marauding vessels the schooner "William E. Price" and the schooner "G. W. Stevenson," was captured by the schooner "Chesapeake." The schooner "Chesapeake" was captured by the schooner "William E. Price" and the schooner "G. W. Stevenson."

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banks and insurance companies, there should be State supervision over these associations. I therefore recommend that an act be passed creating an office of examiner of banks and insurance companies, and building and loan associations, with such powers as may be deemed necessary to protect the public interest, and to enforce the laws of the State in relation to banks and insurance companies, and building and loan associations.

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gust. As the law stands, a community, or a group of communities, may be injured by the business or commercial interests, and the law should be amended to protect the public interest, and to enforce the laws of the State in relation to banks and insurance companies, and building and loan associations.

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